(d) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) The annual demand for mechanical watches by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1989-90 is estimated at 9 million Nos. With a view to meeting this demand in full Government have approved a capacity of 21.5 million numbers of mechanical watches per annum.

Industrial development in Orissa

806. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of backward districts selected for industrial development in the State of Orissa under the scheme of concessional financial assistance;

(b) the manner in which Government are accelerating pace of the industrial development in these areas specified for the purpose; and

(c) what is the subsidy given for setting up of industrial units in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The following 8 districts of Orissa have been identified as industrially backward:—

Category 'A' : Balasore, Bolangir, Budh Khondmals (Phulbani)

Category 'B' : Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput.

Except Talcher block in Dhenkanal district where investments have exceeded Rs. 30 crores as on 31-3-83 all the districts are covered under the concessional finance scheme. Small scale industrial units in Talcher block, however, continue to be eligible to concessional finance assistance.

(b) Government encourages the entrepreneurs to go to backward areas for setting up industries by granting priority in issue of industrial licences, Central Subsidy, Concessional finance, exemption from income-tax, facilities for the purchase of machinery by small scale units etc.

(c) Districts placed in Categories 'A' and 'B' are eligible for Central Subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent and 15 per cent subject to maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs and 15 lakhs respectively. During the year 1983-84 to 1985-86 (upto 31-1-1986) an amount of Rs. 5.03 crores has been reimbursed under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to the Government of Orissa.

Year-wise break-up is as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
1983-84	1.56
1984-85	2.58
1985-86	0.89

Under the Scheme of Central Assistance for Development of Infrastructure in No Industry Districts the Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore to the Government of Orissa for development of growth centres in Balasore and Bolangir districts.

Pending cases in courts

807. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge back-log of cases pending in courts for more than five years and some times running into almost five to ten years in the State High Courts and Supreme Court of India;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in the disposal of these cases;

(c) what are the factors which cause delay in their disposal; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to dispose of the backlog of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Information as furnished by the Registries of the Supreme Court and High Courts of the cases pending for over 5 years and 10 years is given in the attached Statement—I.

(b) and (c) Pendency is due to several complex factors.

(d) The steps taken to reduce pendency are given in attached Statement—II.

Statement-I

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending for over	
	5 years	10 Years
	(As on 31.12.1985)	
SUPREME COURT (Regular hearing matters only)	13,529	3,051
HIGH COURTS	(As on 31.12.1985)	
Andhra Pradesh	6,403	1
Gujarat	7,114	71
Kerala	2,391	3
Orissa	4,145	194
Patna	8,911	1,584
Punjab & Haryana	7,294	66
	(As on 31-6-1985)	
Allahabad	58,176	7,402
Bombay	24,986	3,046
Calcutta	51,432	13,685
Delhi	14,134	3,515
Himachal Pradesh	2,562	325
Jammu and Kashmir	3,986	270
Karnataka	9,986	58
Madhya Pradesh	6,232	1,374
Madras	12,553	14
Rajasthan	11,343	1,000
Sikkim	..	..
	(As on 31-12-1984)	
Gauhati	2,788	177

Statement II

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency.

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the Supreme Court and High Courts:

1. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent. Appeal from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (Vide section 100-A).

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

3. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17, excluding the Chief Justice, with effect from 31-12-1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 430 as on 1st February, 1986.

5. The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters;

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily;

(iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early;

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite sometime, the Court, of late, has started wherever possible, dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on Special Leave Paper-Book itself, after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply;

(vi) To save the Court's time, the Honourable the Chief Justice of India is taking mentioning after Court's hours, which were previously taking at least about one hour;

(vii) In Criminal Appeals, Counsel for the Appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time in getting it printed so that the matters could be heard early.

(viii) The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India has recently directed that the Counsel in each matter must file written arguments, if the arguments are to take more than five hours on each side. The oral arguments on each side are now restricted to five hours unless the court feels that time is to be given to the counsel, in which case a maximum of ten hours are given for oral arguments to each side. The length of oral arguments by counsel of both the sides have thus been curtailed which results in the quick disposal of matters.

(ix) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Honourable Judges in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters which were previously being listed in the Court. This has been done to save the Court's time;

(x) Specialized benches are constituted to list particular type of matters relating to that branch

of law in which the Honourable Judges constituting the Specialized Bench are experts. This enable the Specialized Bench to dispose of such matter expeditiously.

6. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases.

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

7. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

8. The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission the study of the Judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:

(a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:—

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes.

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need, to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

(c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii):

(d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts/ subordinate judiciary;

(e) The training of judicial officers;

(f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice;

(g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the public sector undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings;

(h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants;

(i) formation of an All India Judicial Service: and

(j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or

necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

9. The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुये इलाकों का सर्वेक्षण

808. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में उन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है जो कि औद्योगिक रूप से बहुत अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा पौड़ी गढ़वाल का औद्योगिकीकरण करने के लिए कोई योजनायें तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम्) : (क) तथा तथा (ख) 1969 में योजना आयोग ने 246 जिलों/क्षेत्रों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों के रूप में चुना था । जिनमें कोई बड़ा/मझोला उद्योग नहीं है ऐसे जिलों का चयन करने के लिये नवम्बर, 1981 में एक सर्वेक्षण और किया गया था । इस प्रकार के जिलों की सूची 9 अप्रैल, 1985 के प्रेस टिप्पण के साथ पठित "इन्सेन्टिव्स फार इण्डस्ट्रीज इन बैकवर्ड एरियाज—अप्रैल, 1984" नामक पुस्तिका में उपलब्ध है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) जिले/क्षेत्र विशेष के औद्योगीकरण का प्राथमिक दायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों पर होता है । केन्द्र सरकार विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें देकर उनके प्रयासों में सहायता पहुंचाती है । पौड़ी गढ़वाल और टिहरी गढ़वाल सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों को विशेष क्षेत्रों की मान्यता दी गयी है ये जिले श्रेणी "क" में रखे गये है । इन जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले उद्यमी अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत तक केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता पाने के पात्र हैं । जिसकी अधिकतम राशि 25 लाख रुपये तक (जिसे इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के मामले में बढ़ा कर 50 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है ।) हो सकती है । साथ ही रियायती वित्त तथा लाइसेंसों आदि के मामले में सर्वोच्च अधिमान भी मिल सकता है ।

टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा पौड़ी गढ़वाल "उद्योग रहित जिले" हैं और राज्य सरकार भी चुने हुए विकास केन्द्रों में अवस्थापना विकास के लिये प्रति जिला कुल लागत का एक तिहाई केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त करने की अधिकारी है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 2 करोड़ रुपये रखी गई है ।

809. [*Transferred to the 6th March*, 1986.]

Protection to indigenous capital goods Industry

810. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given more concessions to the MRTP Companies as part of its liberalised policy; if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to give any protection to the indigenous capital goods industry, which may be vulnerable to unfair external competition; if so, what are the details of the measures being taken; and